

XXI.—On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.

By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

[Plate VI.]

THIS is the twenty-third paper on the Histeridæ published in this Magazine. In the last (vol. xii. p. 417, 1903), I mentioned the preparation of a new catalogue of the family; but the issue of it is for a short time unavoidably postponed. In the present arrangement of the species I have placed *Niponius* first, because it is the most obvious exponent of those genera whose species have non-retractile heads. In *Niponius* it is a more pronounced character than in *Hololepta*.

List of Species, arranged generically.

<i>Niponius striaticeps</i> , sp. n.	<i>Pachylister</i> , gen. nov.
<i>Eutidium lepidum</i> , sp. n.	<i>Hister Belli</i> , sp. n.
<i>Hololepta dux</i> , sp. n.	— <i>pachysoma</i> , <i>Ancey</i> .
<i>Lioderma intersectum</i> , sp. n.	— <i>Walkeri</i> , sp. n.
<i>Plæsius Mouhoti</i> , <i>Lew.</i> , 1879.	<i>Pachylomalus Andrewesi</i> , sp. n.
— <i>planulus</i> , <i>Lew.</i> , 1879.	<i>Pachycrærus cylindricus</i> , <i>Lew.</i> , 1879.
— <i>lævis</i> , <i>Lew.</i> , 1879.	<i>Probolosternus termitophilus</i> , sp. n.
<i>Placodes Brauni</i> , sp. n.	<i>Enicosoma</i> , gen. nov.
<i>Platylister soronius</i> , sp. n.	— <i>vesperinum</i> , sp. n.
<i>Platysoma ruptistriatum</i> , sp. n.	<i>Saprinus dichrous</i> , sp. n.
— <i>capense</i> , <i>Wiedm.</i>	— <i>flavopictus</i> , sp. n.
<i>Omalodes mestino</i> , sp. n.	<i>Pachylopus lepidulus</i> , <i>Br.</i>
<i>Teinotarsus latipes</i> , sp. n.	
<i>Macrolister</i> , gen. nov.	

Niponius striaticeps, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 4.)

Cylindricus, parum robustus; fronte transversim striata; elytris pedibusque rufo-brunneis; propygidio 4-foveolato; pygidio 2-foveolato.

L. $4\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Cylindrical, somewhat robust; head pitchy brown, thorax darker, except at the anterior angles, elytra and abdominal segments reddish brown; the head, armature transversely and distinctly bicarinate, between the eyes there is a fine but clear bowed stria, the surface before the stria is distinctly punctulate, behind the stria the surface is apparently smooth, but a few points can be seen under the microscope; the thorax is distinctly but not densely punctured, and some very fine points are seen between the larger ones; the elytra are striate, the sutural stria is complete or traceable as punctures to the apex and it is joined to the fifth at the base, the other

striæ are evanescent posteriorly and scarcely reach the middle, the interstices are punctulate and there is a shallow impression, somewhat transverse, on either side before the middle; the propygidium has four foveæ similar to those of *N. impressicollis*, Lew. (fig. 1, Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 335, 1885), and the pygidium has two foveæ resembling those of *N. furcatus*, Lew. (*l. c.* fig. 15); the prosternum is parallel laterally, with marginal striæ which join at the base but are a little shortened in front; the meso- and metasterna have a median canaliculation common to both segments, the latter is marginate laterally; the legs are reddish brown.

In its rather robust form this species most resembles *N. Andrewesi*, Lew.; it is the only species at present known that has a frontal stria.

Hab. Borneo. One example in the British Museum from the Pascoe Collection.

Eutidium lepidum, sp. n.

Ovato-latum, depressum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte plana, obsolete bistriata, striis brevissimis; pronoto impunctato; elytris stria 1^a brevi, cæteris nullis; propygidio fere impunctato; pygidio sparse et minute punctato.

L. 5½ mill. (absque mandibulis).

The wider and more depressed form of this species distinguishes it from the other three known of the genus. Also the absence of any long elytral stria, almost impunctate propygidium, and the sparse and equally scattered fine punctures of the pygidium are characteristic of *E. lepidum*, and there are faint indications of frontal striæ such as are observable in *Hololepta aradiformis*, Er.

Hab. Minas, Brazil (Campos de Diamantina, *E. Gounelle*, 1902).

Hololepta dua, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovata, subparallela, depressa, nigra, nitida; fronte lævissime striata; thorace ♂ foveolato, angulo antice haud producto; elytris stria 1^a appendice recta; propygidio parce circum, pygidio dense, punctato.

L. 15 mill. (absque mandibulis).

Oblong, oval, somewhat parallel laterally, depressed, black and shining; the head is feebly impressed anteriorly with two extremely fine curved frontal striæ, which apparently meet behind the middle of the mentum; the thorax is sparsely punctured at the sides, somewhat acute at the anterior

angles, but not produced, the fovea of ♂ is nearly circular; the elytra, striæ, subhumeral well-marked and shortened before and behind, first dorsal shortened well before the middle with a very short and straight apical appendage; the propygidium is clearly but sparsely punctured at the sides; the pygidium is somewhat narrowed at the angles on either side, punctures generally are close but not coarse, but those at the apex are much finer.

H. dux is similar in size to *H. dilatata*, Sch., but it differs in being more depressed and in outline more oblong; the thorax is not produced at the anterior angles, the apical appendage to the first elytral stria is straight, not crescent-shaped, and the pygidium is narrowed on either side at the base and is less coarsely punctured, with finer points on the apex. I have not seen a female.

Hab. Adamaua, Kamerun.

Lioderma intersectum, sp. n.

Oblongum, subdepressum, nigrum, subnitidum; fronte haud striata; pronoto stria marginali nulla; elytris margine inflexo lævi, striis 1 brevi, 2 valida integra; propygidio circum grosse punctato; pygidio dense et fortiter punctato.

L. 9-11 mill. (absque mandibulis).

This species and *L. cerdo*, Mars., are very similar, but *L. intersectum* differs in the ♂ having the fossettes in the thoracic angles intersected in the middle. In the angles there is a deep bent fossa and behind it a large nearly circular fovea. In *L. cerdo* the fossette is unbroken (see fig. 4, Mon. 1853). Both species are remarkable for the large size of the punctures in the propygidium.

Hab. Marcopata, Peru.

I give here for reference Mr. Blaisdell's notes on two American Histerids in the 'Zoe,' iii. pp. 337, 338 (1892), a publication now discontinued. Both species, although noticed in the 'Zoological Record,' must be considered unpublished until something further is recorded about them.

"*Hololepta pervalida*, sp. n.

"Form strongly [*sic*] oblong, narrower and much less depressed than *yucateca* [*Lioderma*]; sides parallel. Mentum nearly flat, strongly punctate laterally, rather sparsely so at middle; prosternum intermediate [?] in width] between the preceding species [*L. grande*, Mars.] and *fossularis*

[*Hololepta fossularis*, Say] ; mandibles rather strongly curved and shorter [? than in *L. yucateca*]."

L. $17\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Lioderma yucateca, Mars., and *L. grande*, Mars., are the sexes of one species ; *Hololepta fossularis*, Say, has a wide prosternal keel, *Lioderma grande*, Mars., a narrow one.

" *Hololepta neglecta*, sp. n.

" Narrower and more elongate than *vicina* [*Hololepta*, Lec., but a *Lioderma*]. Mentum feebly concave, lines [? dorsal striæ] rudimentary ; prosternum slightly narrowed, subtruncate, sides of prothorax quite evenly arcuate. Side of the body moderately arcuate.

" L. 7 mill.

" This species was identified for me as *H. lucida*, but is entirely different in habitat from specimens subsequently obtained of that species."

Hab. N. America.

Plæsius Mouhoti, Lew. Ent. M. M. xvi. p. 76 (1879).

Ovatus, subconvexus, niger, nitidus ; fronte transversim punctata, stria bisinuata ; pronoto lateribus punctato ; elytris striis 1 integra, 2 basi abbreviata ; propygidio utrinque grosse in medio minor punctato ; prosterno bistriato, lobo grosse punctato.

L. 13-14 mill.

Oval, somewhat convex ; the head, frontal stria bisinuous, with irregular punctures along its posterior edge, in the middle the punctures are formed to represent the acumination seen in *P. pudicus*, Mars. ; the thorax, the marginal stria is complete, the lateral strong and feebly sinuous near the middle and along its border are irregular punctures ; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral nearly complete but broken before the apex, inner apical reaching just beyond the middle, 1 dorsal complete, 2 a little shortened at the base, 3 evanescent ; the propygidium is not very closely punctured and the points are relatively small as compared with the other known species, especially in the median area ; the punctures on the pygidium are larger and more close ; the prosternum, the anterior lobe is coarsely punctured, the keel has two sinuous striæ which are punctured along the inner edges ; the mesosternum is not margined anteriorly ; the hind tibiæ are widely emarginate on the outer edge before the tarsal end. Separated from the other species by the punctuation of the thorax.

Hab. Laos, Siam (*Mouhot*).

Plæsius planulus, Lew. Ent. M. M. xvi. p. 76 (1879).

Oblongus, subconvexus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria fere obsoleta; pronoto stria marginali antice interrupta; elytris striis dorsalibus evanescentibus; prosterno lævi, inter coxas bistriato.
L. 11-13 mill.

Oblong, rather convex, black and shining; the head, frontal stria indicated by a few punctures; the thorax, the marginal stria is interrupted anteriorly after passing the eyes, the lateral stria is not very deep and is parallel to the marginal stria, it terminates behind the anterior angle in a small rugose triangular impression; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral complete, inner apical and short, dorsal are apical and evanescent anteriorly, the first is longest and most distinct; the pygidia are evenly and coarsely punctured; the prosternum, anterior lobe smooth, keel bistrate, striæ parallel to each before the coxæ and sometimes joining in front.

In one example in eight the first dorsal stria is fine and complete.

Hab. Nicobar and Andaman Islands (*Ræpstorff*).

Plæsius lævis, Lew. Ent. M. M. xvi. p. 76 (1879).

Oblongo-ovalis, subconvexus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria interrupta; pronoto stria marginali integra, laterali valide impressa, medio sinuata interstitio paulo lato; elytris striis 1 integra, 2-3 brevibus, punctatis; propygidio in medio subtiliter punctato; prosterno impunctato, bistriato; mesosterno profunde marginato.
L. 11-13 mill.

Oblong-oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head, the labrum is transverse and very narrow, frontal stria biarcuate and well divided in the middle; the thorax, marginal stria complete, lateral deep and sinuous in the middle, and it does not widen out after passing the anterior angle; the elytra, striæ, outer subhumeral complete, inner apical and dimidiate, 1 dorsal fine and complete, 2-3 very short, apical, and more or less distinct; the propygidium is biimpressed, not closely punctured, points smallest and most feeble in the median area; the pygidium is evenly and wholly punctured; the prosternum, anterior lobe with irregular punctures, which occupy only the central area, bistrate between the coxæ; the mesosternum is anteriorly margined with a conspicuously strong and deep stria.

This species and *P. lævigatus*, Mars., are the only species of the genus with a marginate mesosternum. *P. ellipticus*,

puddicus, and *cosyphus*, Mars., and *bisinuatus*, Sch., have no prosternal striæ; in the other known species the prosternum is bistriate.

Hab. Assam and Burma (*Fea*).

Placodes Brauni, sp. n.

Oblongus, opacus, niger, rugoso-punctissimus; fronte concava, stria biarcuata; pronoto stria marginali integra; elytris striis dorsalibus punctatis, leviter impressis, quisque integris; propygidio pygidioque grosse et dense punctatis; prosterno haud striato, inter coxas profunde rugoso-punctato, punctis confluentibus.

L. $14\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong, opaque, black, and densely punctured above; the head is concave behind the frontal stria, with large irregular punctures, chiefly on the sides of the concavity, the stria is complete and biarcuate; the thorax, the marginal stria is rather fine and continued behind the head, within the marginal stria there is a narrow border free of punctures, but there is no lateral stria visible except behind the anterior angle; the elytra are densely and rather rugosely punctured, the six dorsal striæ are punctate, complete, but not deeply impressed, the outer humeral is impunctate and slightly deeper but much shortened at both ends, the inner humeral is vague, the sutural and fifth striæ apparently join at the base; the propygidium is also densely punctured, but the punctures are large, shallow, and ovate and the surface reticulate between the points; the pygidium is somewhat similarly sculptured, but the punctures are circular; the prosternum, the anterior lobe has a fine but clear marginal stria and a few large irregular punctures; the keel is deeply and very roughly sculptured with deep and confluent punctures, the anterior lobe has but few irregular punctures.

This curious species is somewhat similar to *P. opacus*, Lew.; the latter, however, has no marginal stria in the anterior lobe of the prosternum, which I did not mention in my original description, and in *P. Brauni* the propygidium is more transverse.

Hab. Bothaville, Orange River Colony; taken from the galleries of *Termes tubicola*, Westw., by Dr. H. Braun, after whom I have much pleasure in naming it.

Platylister sororius, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, depressus, niger, nitidus; fronte impressa, stria integra; elytris striis 1-3 validis integris, 4 apicali, 5 et suturali

brevissimis; propygidio transversim punctato; pygidio utrinque impresso, grosse et dense punctato, margine distincte elevato.

L. $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oblong-oval, rather depressed, black and shining; the head is microscopically punctured, forehead impressed, with the stria complete; the thorax, lateral stria well marked and continued behind the head; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral fine and complete, inner wanting, oblique stria extremely fine, 1–3 dorsal strong and complete, 4 apical, in length one fourth of the elytron, 5 and sutural shorter, the last sometimes rudimentary; propygidium transversely punctured; pygidium densely and evenly punctured, with the outside margin elevated, especially on each side, where there is a lateral impression; the mesosternum is clearly marginate; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

Similar to *P. suturalis*, Lew., from Burma, but a little more parallel laterally. *P. atratus*, Er. (common in India), is similar in form, but the pygidium is not marginate, and it is without the short sutural stria.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills (*H. Leslie Andrewes*) and Malé, Malabar (*Donckier*).

Platysoma ruptistriatum, sp. n.

Oblongum, subcylindricum, nigrum, nitidum; pronoto stria laterali in angulo brevi, post oculos interrupta; elytris striis 1–3 integris, 4–5 abbreviatis, suturali integra ad basi continuata; mesosterno antice haud marginato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. 5 mill.

Oblong, parallel at the sides, somewhat cylindrical, black and shining; the head, forehead, and epistoma impressed, surface punctulate, punctures finest anteriorly, stria complete but feeble across the impression; the thorax is nearly quadrate, the lateral marginal stria is hamate anteriorly and terminates at the anterior angle, and at the basal angle it curves inwards; behind the anterior angle is a second short stria (the lateral), hamate outwardly and continued a short space along the anterior margin, behind the head is a straight stria, which is turned backwards at either end behind the eyes (these striæ are almost identical with those of *P. Dufali*, Mars.), the surface is clearly, not closely punctured, with a smooth area behind the disk; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral fine and complete, with an epipleural stria parallel to it, dorsal 1–3 complete, the first and second turning inwards at their bases, 4 dimidiate, 5 shorter, sutural is a little shortened

at the apex, but it continues along the base to a puncture which appears to be an appendage to the fourth stria; the propygidium is biimpressed and, like the pygidium, is clearly not closely punctured; the prosternum, the keel is narrow and smooth, anterior lobe wide and punctulate; the mesosternum is immarginate in front; the tibiæ, anterior 4-dentate, intermediate 3-spinose, tarsal spine bifid, posterior with one conspicuous spine in the middle and a bifid tarsal spine.

Hab. Java. One example in the National Museum from the Bowring Collection.

Platysoma capense, Wiedem., 1821; *Henningi*, Sturm, 1826; *sculptum*, Fähr., 1851; *punctulatum*, Lew., 1885.

This singularly variable species has also a singular habitat for a *Platysoma*. It is found in the calyx of a species of *Protea* and is very abundant in Cape Colony.

Omalodes mestino, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte distincte punctulata, in medio impressa, stria antice retrorsum acuminata; pronoto subtilissime punctato, stria subvalida; elytris striis 1-2 dorsalibus leviter impressis basi abbreviatis, 3 dimidiata; propygidio pygidioque minime profundis punctatis.
L. 10½ mill.

Oblong-oval and somewhat convex; the head, clypeus, and labrum finely and evenly punctured, frontal stria arched laterally and distinctly acuminately drawn backwards anteriorly, with a shallow impression on the vertex; the thorax is transverse, with an extremely fine punctuation, the marginal stria is fine at sides, more conspicuous at the anterior angle and terminating behind the eyes, the inner stria is well-marked laterally, finer and feebly bisinuous anteriorly, the scutellar puncture is very fine; the elytra, the outer humeral stria is complete, inner wanting, 1-2 dorsal lightly impressed, somewhat punctiform and shortened at the base, 3 very fine, but it touches the base and ceases at the middle; the pygidia have very shallow and somewhat irregular punctures, not closely set; the prosternum, anterior lobe is finely and rather closely punctured, the keel is feebly bistriate; the mesosternum is marginate only at the sides; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate, intermediate 6-, posterior 4-, in the last two pairs the processes are longer and more acute.

In outline this species resembles *O. Marseuli*, Sch., but not in sculpture.

Hab. Tumbes, North Peru (*G. A. Baer*, 1900).

Teinotarsus latipes, sp. n.

Ovalis, supra convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte bimpressa, stria integra; pronoto stria marginali integra, laterali nulla; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 tenuiter impressa.

L. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining; the head, frontal stria complete but not well marked, with two impressions behind it, surface finely punctulate; the thorax, the marginal stria is fine and split into two for the greater part of its length, but behind the anterior angle the two parts unite (this form of stria is seen also in *T. Poggei*, Har.), there is no lateral stria, behind the anterior angle is a well-marked longitudinal depression or shallow excavation, the surface is punctulate very similarly to that of the head, there is a small scutellar fovea; the elytra, striæ fine, outer basal sinuous and dimidiate, inner complete, dorsal 1-3 complete, 2 sinuous and at the base turns away from the first, 4 very fine but complete, and it indistinctly joins the fifth at the apex, 5 reaches the middle, the sutural is shortened one third at the base, surface very finely punctulate, with a few apical acicular markings near the ends of the second to fourth striæ; the pygidia are evenly and more distinctly punctured; the tibiæ are all widely dilated, anterior 3-dentate; the anterior tarsi are longer and more slender than the others; the prosternum is not striate; the mesosternum is feebly sinuous anteriorly and finely marginate.

Hab. Old Calabar. One example in the British Museum from the Murray Collection.

MACROLISTER, gen. nov.

The type of the genus *Hister* is *unicolor*, Linné, and I propose the name of *Macrolister* for a new genus to include species which are obviously different in having a large transverse head, a labrum transverse and emarginate, thorax without any antennal fossettes, and the anterior tibiæ 3-dentate. The type of this new genus will be *H. gigas*, Payk., and the species associated with it are *H. validus*, Er., *latipes*, Beauv., *fortis*, Sch., *robusticeps*, Mars., *tardigradus*, *saginat*us, *robusticollis*, *intrepidus*, *Colensoi*, Lew., *major*, L., *pilicollis*, Sch., *latobius*, *ignavus*, and *maurus*, Mars.

PACHYLISTER, gen. nov.

I propose also to found this genus to include *Hister caffer*, Er. (as the type), *H. inæqualis*, Ol., *nigrita*, Er., *rocca*, Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Scr. 7. Vol. xiv. 10

Mars., *conilabris*, Sch., *spinipes*, Mars., *bengalensis*, Wiedem., *reflexilabris*, *ceylanus*, Mars., *lutarius*, *scævola*, Er., *congener*, Sch., and *chinensis*, Quens. In these species the labrum is transverse but projecting anteriorly (in the male very conspicuously so), there are no antennal fossettes, and the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate. Both in *Macrolister* and *Pachylister* the mesosternum is conspicuously emarginate anteriorly.

Hister Belli, sp. n.

Ovatus, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria antice recta; pronoto stria interna in medio sinuata; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 brevissimis, punctiformibus; propygidio pygidioque ocelato-punctatis, posticis in mediis lævibus; tibiis anticis valde 3-dentatis.

L. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval, somewhat convex, black and shining; the head, frontal stria complete, straight anteriorly, deepest over the eyes, vertex feebly concave; the thorax, marginal stria fine and terminating behind the eyes, the lateral stria terminates in front after passing the angle, the inner lateral is sinuous in the middle and continues behind the head; the elytra, the inner humeral stria is dimidiate, shortened before and behind (in one example it is very short), the oblique stria is fine but long, dorsal striæ 1-3 complete, 4-5 are represented only by a few apical punctures; the punctuation of the pygidia is very distinctive; both segments are longitudinally finely raised in the middle, the line being clearly visible in certain lights, and the punctuation is large, ocellate, not close but somewhat irregular, and the apices of both segments have a 3-sided area, smooth; the mesosternum is rather deeply emarginate and is bistrate at the sides only; the tibiæ, anterior pair are 3-dentate, apical tooth very strong, intermediate less so, basal short and obtuse, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ are multispinose.

H. lucisus, Lew., *H. Baconi* and *H. assamensis*, Mars., are somewhat similar species to this, but the ocellate punctuation of the pygidia easily distinguishes it.

Hab. Karachi, India (*T. R. D. Bell*).

Hister pachysoma, Ancy, Le Naturaliste, p. 55 (1882).

This species is similar to *H. longicollis*, Mars.; it differs chiefly in having the frontal stria carinate, the thorax with a marginal stria along the sides and three lateral striæ, the elytral striæ are stronger and the fifth and sutural are longer, sometimes even complete, and the mesosternum is anteriorly truncate with a strong marginal stria. The punctuation of

the pygidia is also closer and more coarse than that of *longicollis*.

Hab. Usagara and Kilimanjaro.

Hister Walkeri, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; stria frontali lati-arcuata; pronoto antice haud sinuato, stria interna integra, externa nulla; elytris, striis 1-4 dorsalibus crenatis validis integris, 5 apicali brevissima, suturali arcuata basi abbreviata; propygidio antice punctato, postice in medio fere lævi; pygidio minus punctato; prosterno ante coxas angustato; mesosterno sinuato valde marginato; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis, posticis spinosis.

L. 5-6 mill.

In its general aspect *H. Walkeri* is somewhat similar to *H. javanicus*, Payk., but it is less convex, the shortened external lateral stria is wanting, the margin is feebly ciliate, and the prosternal keel is narrow like that of *H. corvinus*, Germ. The frontal stria is widely arched, not semicircular, and the only humeral stria is fine and oblique at the base.

This is the only species of *Hister* known from Australia, and I have commemorated this somewhat notable discovery by naming the species after its captor, Mr. J. J. Walker.

Hab. Australia. Three examples taken in a saw-pit at Lilyvale in the Illawarra district, 30 miles south of Sydney, in a part where there is comparatively still much untouched "bush."

Pachylomalus Andrewesi, sp. n.

P. musculo forma similis at major et paulo convexus. Pronoto linea impressa ante scutellum obliqua; propygidio linea basali transversa; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno haud marginato; tibiis dilatatis.

L. $2\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Oval, convex, black, and shining; the head very finely punctured, frontal stria fine, arched, and complete; the thorax also finely punctured with the ante-scutellar striæ oblique; the elytra are more irregularly but distinctly punctured, especially in the region of the oblique humeral and the first and second dorsal striæ, these striæ are short and very feebly indicated; the prosternum is bistrate and the mesosternum is anteriorly immarginate; the pygidium in the male has an apical impression in which are three smooth bosses placed transversely, the median one being the largest.

This species is rather larger and more oval than *P. musculus*, Mars.; in the latter the pygidium is simply impressed at the apex.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills, India (*H. Leslie Andrewes*).

Pachycrærus cylindricus, Lew. Ent. M. M. xvi. p. 77 (1879).

Cylindricus, elongatus, cupreo-viridis, nitidus; fronte impressa, stria transversa nulla; pronoto stria marginali antice late interrupta; clytris striis 1-4 et suturali subintegris; prosterno utrinque parallelo, angustato, bistriato; mesosterno antice marginato; tibiis anticis 4-5-dentatis.

L. 3 mill.

Cylindrical, somewhat elongate, coppery green, shining; antennæ and legs piceous, with the club of the first red; the head is clearly punctulate, lateral stria continues along the edge of the clypeus, forehead impressed and without a transverse stria; the thorax is wholly punctulate, points larger than those of the head, lateral stria ceases behind the eyes; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral complete, inner fine, apical and dimidiate, 1 dorsal shortened apically, 2-4 longer and coequal, 5 obsolete but partly traceable as punctures and at the base there is a larger puncture as an appendage, sutural does not quite reach the apex; the pygidia are clearly but not closely punctured; the prosternum, the keel is rather narrow, parallel, and striate laterally; the mesosternum, the marginal stria is fine and arched behind the acumination, not following the outline of the segment; the anterior tibiæ are 4-5-dentate.

This species and *P. nigro-cæruleus*, Lew., are the most cylindrical of the genus, of which 45 species are now known.

Hab. Abyssinia (*A. Raffray*).

Probolosternus termitophilus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus, antennis pedibusque piceis; fronte dense punctulata, stria integra; pronoto marginato, stria laterali nulla; clytris striis dorsalibus 1-4 et suturali integris, 5 basi abbreviata; propygidio dense, pygidio tenuiter punctulato; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno marginato; tibiis dilatatis.

L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mill.

Oval, somewhat oblong, convex, black, and shining; antennæ and legs piceous; the head densely punctulate, and the stria, although somewhat feeble anteriorly, is complete; the thorax has a lateral marginal rim which continues as a fine stria behind the head, the surface is more finely and less densely punctulate than the head, especially behind the neck; the elytra, there are two fine epipleural striæ and an inner and stronger one all complete, 1-3 also complete and parallel one to the other, 4 and sutural complete and joined as an arch at the base, but the sutural is very fine, 5 is shortened at the base, interstices finely and somewhat sparingly punctulate except at the apex; the propygidium is punctured similarly to the head; the pygidium not so distinctly; the prosternum

is bistriate, striæ parallel to each other before the coxæ; the mesosternum is marginate, and posteriorly the stria joins the transverse stria; the tibiæ are all dilated and the tarsi are coequal in length.

This species is more oblong than the others known. The figure given for *P. permundus*, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vi. p. 276 (1900), does not sufficiently show the dilatation of the tibiæ.

Hab. Bothaville, Orange River Colony (*Dr. H. Brauns*). Taken from the galleries made by *Termes tubicola*, Wasm.

ENICOSOMA, gen. nov.

Corpus oblongum, subquadratum, nigrum, opacum; antennis brevibus, scapo magno, funiculo ei in medio externo adnexo, articulo 1^o globoso, 2^o-7^m transversis sensim latioribus, clava ovali, articulis connatis; fronte a clypeo haud distincta, antennarum fossa in angulo prothoracis. Pronotum transversum; elytra subquadrata, dorso haud striato. Propygidium inclinatum, basi rectum. Prosternum latum, planum, bistriatum, basi bisinuatum. Mesosternum angustissimum. Pedibus sat longis, tibiis anticis et intermediis extus valde angulatis, posterioribus falciformibus et inermibus.

Enicosoma vespertinum, sp. n. (Pl. VI. fig. 5.)

Oblong, somewhat quadrate, black, and opaque; the head and mandibles vertical in repose, forehead rugose, obscurely carinate laterally and not distinct from the clypeus; the thorax is transverse, truncate anteriorly, with a vertical space on each side of the head (fig. 5 a), in the lower part of which space are the antennal fossettes, surface behind the head is opaque and uneven, the anterior edge is carinate, especially at the sides, at the base there is a large and deep transverse excavation, deeply bisinuous in its anterior outline and occupying about half the width of the thoracic base, on the lateral edge there are two robust elevations clothed with reddish-brown hair, the elevations are divided one from the other by a narrow transverse channel; the elytra are feebly granulate and opaque, with a lateral carina which is feebly sinuous, the elytra are shortest at the suture; the propygidium is straight at the base and oblique laterally, with a somewhat small tubercle on either side just before the apex; the pygidium is also straight at the base and semicircular behind; the prosternum, the keel is wide, but it is a little narrowed between the coxæ, flat and smooth with two fine bent striæ, the base is markedly bisinuous; the mesosternum is correspondingly bisinuous, transverse and very narrow and densely punctate with a short sulcus on either side; the

metasternum is also similarly punctured with a slight median depression; the anterior and intermediate tibiæ are strongly angulate on the outer edge, and the first have three tubercles or dentations on the outside edge of the tarsal groove, the posterior tibiæ are falciform.

L. $5\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Hab. Brazil (Minas). Sertão de Diamantina (*E. Gounelle*, November 1902).

Saprinus dichrous, sp. n.

Ovalis, niger, nitidus, convexiusculus; fronte haud striata; pronoto ciliato, lateribus rugoso-punctatis; elytris macula media transversa flava, striis 4 saturalique arcu basali coëunte; tibiis anticis dilatatis, 8-9-spinosis.

L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval, black and shining; the head densely punctured and somewhat rugose, without a frontal stria; the thorax is ciliate at the sides and laterally punctate like the head; the elytra have a yellow median band which projects towards the base at the first stria and is divided in the middle by a dark suture, surface rather evenly and closely punctured from the middle to the apical portion, the striæ 1-2 are nearly dimidiate and equal in length, 3 basal oblique and very short, 4 dimidiate and joined to the sutural at the base, sutural complete; the pygidia are densely punctured.

Differs chiefly from *S. crenatipes*, Sol., in the elytral band nearly meeting in the middle, the dorsal punctuation is more spread, and the fourth and sutural striæ are united. The prosternal keel is very narrow before the coxæ, and the striæ diverge at the sides and at an angle before the coxæ join a lateral carina.

Hab. Puerto, S. America.

Saprinus flavopictus, sp. n.

Niger, æneus, nitidus; fronte dense rugoso-punctata; pronoto ciliato, in medio nitido, lævi, lateribus late et densissime rugoso-punctatis; elytris basi rugosis, macula flava, stria suturali integra, striis cæteris obsoletis; pygidio dense punctato.

L. $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Similar to *S. decoratus*, Er., but the head is more densely and more rugosely punctured, the thoracic sculpture is more dense and much more conspicuous, and the dark portion of the elytra is narrow and sutural only behind the middle of the dorsum: in other respects the pattern is similar to that of *decoratus*. The prosternal keel is also

narrower, and the marginal striæ between the coxæ are more sinuous.

Hab. Marcopata, Peru. Many examples.

Pachylopus lepidulus, Br.

This species has been found in some numbers by Mr. J. J. Walker at Wellington, Westport, Sumner, New Brighton, and Timaru in New Zealand. It has similar habits to those of the European *P. maritimus*, Steph., and has one curious character—the club of the antenna is emarginate at the apex.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

Fig. 1. *Niponius canalicollis*, Lew. (Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1901, viii. p. 370).

Fig. 2. „ *parvulus*, Lew. (Ent. Month. Mag. xxix. p. 184, 1893).

Fig. 3. „ *Andrewesi*, Lew. (*t. c.* p. 183).

Fig. 3 a shows the form of prosternal striæ.

Fig. 4. *Niponius striaticeps*, Lew.

Fig. 5. *Enicosoma vespertinum*, Lew.

Fig. 5 a shows the facial outline.

Fig. 6. *Orectoscelis humeralis*, Lew. (Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1903, xii. p. 427).

Fig. 7. *Stenotrophis cavifrons*, Lew. (*op. cit.* 1902, x. p. 233).

XXII.—A Revised Synopsis of the Tsetse-Flies (Genus *Glossina*, Wied.), with Notes on *Glossina tachinoides*, Westwood. By ERNEST E. AUSTEN.

IN the writer's Monograph*, published last year, seven species of the genus *Glossina* were recognized and described. As was only to be expected, the increased attention paid to the tsetse-flies of late, due in great measure to the identification by Colonel David Bruce of one of the species (*Glossina palpalis*, Rob.-Desv.) as the active agent in the dissemination of the dread disease of Tropical Africa known as Sleeping-Sickness, has led to the collecting of these insects in greater numbers. The result is that it is now possible to form a somewhat clearer view of the different species and their characteristics than was feasible at the time that the Monograph was written, when the amount and condition of the material available for examination left much to be desired. The conclusions now arrived at are embodied in the amended synopsis of species printed below.

* 'A Monograph of the Tsetse-Flies [Genus *Glossina*, Wiedemann]: based on the Collection in the British Museum.' By Ernest Edward Austen. London: Printed by Order of the Trustees. 1903.